

FROM A HISTORICAL NAME TO A FACTION

Trilogy 06-08 / part two: people, terminology and changing alliances.

Whom does Beter mean when he says "Bolsheviks"? This dossier follows a shift in meaning: from a Russian revolutionary party to an alleged covert group to which he attributes influence in Washington and conflict with the Kremlin.

1

THE HISTORICAL MOVEMENT

1903 / 1917

Lenin's political faction and its later seizure of power in Russia. This layer is examined through historical records and institutions.

2

BETER'S ALLEGED NETWORK

Origins and alliances

The archive attributes transnational continuity and a Rockefeller alliance to the group. Its alleged identity cannot be assigned to an entire ethnicity or religion.

3

THE ALLEGED AMERICAN FACTION

1978-1982

In Beter's story, displaced allies gain power in America, turn against the Rockefellers and plan war against their Kremlin rivals.

THE NARRATIVE ARC OF THIS DOSSIER

Alleged break with the Kremlin → entry into American power circles → conflict with the Rockefellers → countermoves and postponed war. This is the sequence in Beter's explanation, not an established sequence of covert events.

TWO LAYERS OF SOURCES

The Audio Letters and archive overview show what Beter claimed. Historical and official records help check dates, people and public events. They do not by themselves prove a hidden cause. References [A]-[W] are listed in Sources.txt attached to the PDF and included in the ZIP.

Sources: [A-H, I] Beter archive / historical terminology. Prehľad / Overview: editorial synthesis.

www.peterdavidbeter.com

EDITORIAL OVERVIEW - Beter's narrative does not establish the alleged secret operations.

ONE WORD, TWO DIFFERENT STORIES

Historical Bolshevism and Beter's later faction label.



1 1903: A PARTY SPLIT

The name Bolsheviks emerged from the 1903 split in the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party. Lenin's wing favored a tightly organized revolutionary party. The term began as a political designation. [I]



2 LENIN AND THE REVOLUTION

Lenin led the Bolsheviks to power in 1917. In Beter's later account, however, the same name identifies an alleged covert network operating well beyond that original revolutionary generation. [I, B]



3 OCTOBER 1917

The Bolsheviks overthrew the Provisional Government. Consolidating their rule involved civil conflict and repression. This documented struggle supplies historical background; it does not establish Beter's later transnational faction. [J]



4 STALIN AND CENTRALIZATION

Under Stalin, party-state control, purges and coercion expanded. The Soviet archive record documents these institutions and their victims. It cannot simply be replaced by a story of an unchanging secret group. [J]



5 1956: DE-STALINIZATION

Khrushchev denounced Stalin at a closed party-congress session on 25 February 1956. Beter later treats the post-Stalin period as evidence of a deeper factional transformation. The speech itself establishes a narrower historical fact. [K, B]



6 THE CHANGE IN MEANING

When this dossier says Beter's "Bolsheviks," it means his alleged faction. It does not mean every Soviet official, communist, Russian, emigrant or member of any religious community.

THE ORIGIN STORY IN THE ARCHIVE

A source can document what was claimed without proving the claim.



1 A RETROSPECTIVE OVERVIEW

The archive's Bird's-Eye View organizes Beter's story around three factions. Its second label is "Bolshevik-Zionist Axis." This is the archive's polemical classification, not a recognized institutional name. [A]



2 TWO EVENTS IN 1917

The overview links the Russian Revolution with the Balfour Declaration. The declaration was a British statement supporting a Jewish national home in Palestine. Their occurrence in the same year does not establish common direction. [A, L]



3 FINANCE AND POLITICS

The overview attributes both movements' origins to Rothschild interests and links them with Rockefeller power. This sweeping common-origin claim needs specific financial and organizational evidence; the assertion itself supplies neither. [A]



4 THE KHAZAR NARRATIVE

The overview also proposes continuity from medieval Khazaria to modern secret politics. A medieval population's history cannot establish the motives or collective guilt of modern Jews, communists or Zionists. That proposed continuity is unsubstantiated here. [A]



5 THE HISTORY OF A MYTH

The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum documents "Judeo-Bolshevism" as an antisemitic conspiracy myth equating Jews with communism. Its history matters when evaluating similar collective accusations in later political writing. [M]



6 PEOPLE ARE NOT A SINGLE BLOC

Jewish identity, Israeli citizenship, Zionism, Soviet citizenship and communist affiliation are different categories. Responsibility belongs to identifiable actors and actions, not an inherited identity. This distinction also guides the illustrations.

FROM MOSCOW TO WASHINGTON?

The alleged expulsion and the collapse of an earlier alliance.



1 1953 AS A TURNING POINT

In Audio Letter 28, Beter traces a rival faction's rise through the period after Stalin's death. He calls the alleged victors "Spiritual Communists," combining political organization with a claimed religious identity. [B]



2 WHAT THE SPEECH SHOWS

The 1956 denunciation of Stalin is documented. Beter reads it as a sign of another ruling group. Moving from a documented policy shift to a hidden religious takeover requires additional evidence. [K, B]



3 THE BREZHNEV-ERA CLAIM

Beter's November 1977 account portrays the Kremlin's leadership as nationalist and no longer obedient to international patrons. This is his explanation of Soviet policy, not a publicly documented change of government that month. [B]



4 EMIGRATION IS NOT PROOF

Audio Letter 40 depicts emigrating "Bolsheviks" as expelled cadres. U.S. diplomatic records instead document disputes over Soviet emigration restrictions and trade. Emigrants cannot be classified as covert operatives merely because they left the USSR. [C, N]



5 AN ALLIANCE TURNS INWARD

According to Beter, the displaced group joined allies in America and began taking power from the Rockefeller brothers. The move converts his two-superpower story into a conflict inside the United States. [C]



6 THE SPACE-WAR LINK

Beter treats the alleged Harvest Moon defeat of September 1977 as a decisive loss of U.S. leverage. Dossiers 03 and 04 cover that narrative; repeating it across letters does not provide independent corroboration. [B, C]

1979: THE NEW "GANG OF FOUR"

Named officeholders and the separate allegations made about them.



1 28 FEBRUARY 1979

Audio Letter 43 alleges that the Rockefeller leadership has been removed and an improvised four-man group now controls government. Beter calls this group an "ad hoc gang of four." The alleged takeover is not established here. [D]



2 ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI

Public role: Carter's National Security Adviser. Beter places him in the alleged four-man leadership. The documented foreign-policy team also included other principals, including Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. [D, O]



3 W. MICHAEL BLUMENTHAL

Public role: Treasury Secretary, 1977-1979. Beter links his business background to the supposed power network. Treasury's biography describes capitalist and private-sector policies, complicating any simple identification with Soviet-style state socialism. [D, Q]



4 HAROLD BROWN

Public role: Defense Secretary, 1977-1981, with a scientific and defense-research career. Beter alleges participation in a nuclear first-strike agenda. Holding defense office does not establish membership in the alleged faction. [D, P]



5 JAMES SCHLESINGER

Public role: the first U.S. Energy Secretary, 1977-1979, previously CIA director and Defense Secretary. Beter makes central regulation the link to his supposed group. These career facts and the factional interpretation must remain distinct. [D, R]



6 A DIFFERENT POWER BASE

Beter says the new four lack the Rockefeller brothers' private coordinating network. In his narrative they inherit plans but face fragmentation. Shared office, membership or acquaintance alone cannot prove the command structure he proposes. [D]

DIPLOMACY, GUYANA AND THE VATICAN

Several settings recur in the faction narrative; each needs its own evidence.



1 SALT II

Beter interprets arms talks through secret war planning. The public SALT II agreement was signed by Carter and Brezhnev on 18 June 1979 and remained unratified. The treaty record and the alleged hidden purpose are distinct. [B, S]



2 CAMP DAVID

Carter, Sadat and Begin reached the Camp David Accords on 17 September 1978. Beter's earlier account treats Sadat's diplomacy as a route toward war. The signed frameworks are essential context when evaluating that interpretation. [B, T]



3 GUYANA / JONESTOWN

Audio Letter 40 alleges a Soviet missile base and an American-Israeli military operation behind Jonestown. FBI records document the murder of Leo Ryan and mass deaths linked to Jim Jones's group. The secret-base claim remains unsubstantiated here. [C, U]



4 THE VATICAN

Audio Letter 42 alleges an "actor pope" serving anti-Russian plans. The Vatican biography records Karol Wojtyła's election on 16 October 1978. It supplies no support for the substitute-pope claim; this dossier does not present that claim as fact. [W, V]



5 THE MIDDLE EAST CONNECTION

By 1982, Beter associates the Reagan and Begin governments with the alleged war strategy. This is an accusation about named political leadership; it must not be generalized to Americans, Israelis or Jews. [G]



6 ONE STORY, SEPARATE CASES

A diplomatic agreement, a criminal investigation and a papal election require different records. Linking them in one narrative does not make one case evidence for another. Guyana will receive its own Dossier 10.

1979-1982: COUNTERMOVES AND LIMITS

Doubles, Project Z and the explanation of a war that did not begin.



1 THE WAR OF DOUBLES

In May 1979, Audio Letter 46 introduces organic robotoids into the faction struggle. Beter alleges replacement of the four officials. These biological substitutes are part of his unverified account, explored separately in Dossier 01. [E]



2 THE KREMLIN COUNTERFORCE

Beter portrays Russian intelligence and replacement operations as obstacles to the American faction's war plans. His claimed protective role for Moscow is an interpretation of secret operations, not a finding established by the cited historical records. [E]



3 A NEW ALIGNMENT IN 1982

Audio Letter 79 recalls a limited Rockefeller-Kremlin cooperation against the alleged American faction. In this model, yesterday's opponents can coordinate against a shared enemy. The claim is not a documented diplomatic pact. [G]



4 PROJECT Z

Audio Letter 73 describes a supposed three-phase nuclear strategy: initiation, attrition and domination. The alleged "Phantom" aircraft connect it to Dossier 05. The transcript documents Beter's description, not operational proof of the program. [F]



5 SEPTEMBER 1982

Beter says an attack planned for 17 September was aborted. Audio Letter 80 then describes a turn toward domestic affairs. Explaining a non-event as a secretly prevented event still requires independent evidence. [G, H]



6 NEXT: THE NEW KREMLIN

Dossier 08 follows the third faction: its alleged religious origins, Soviet leadership succession and strategic role. A shared chronology will compare all three dossiers while retaining the distinction between public history and Beter's explanations.

TIMELINE / HOW THE ACCOUNT EVOLVES

Historical background, Audio Letter dates and questions for verification.

DATE	EVENT / SOURCE	SIGNIFICANCE / CLAIM
1903	Bolshevik label emerges. [I]	A political faction, not an ethnic category.
1917	Seizure of power in Russia. [J]	Later covert connections require separate evidence.
1953-1956	Stalin’s death; Khrushchev’s speech. [K]	Beter incorporates them into a rival-faction story. [B]
21.11.1977	Date of Audio Letter 28. [B]	Claim of “Spiritual Communists” in the Kremlin.
30.11.1978	Date of Audio Letter 40. [C]	Alleged faction relocation; Guyana as a military story.
28.02.1979	Date of Audio Letter 43. [D]	Beter names an American “new gang of four.”
28.05.1979	Date of Audio Letter 46. [E]	Alleged organic robotoids enter the struggle.
31.03.1982	Date of Audio Letter 73. [F]	Description of the alleged three-phase Project Z.
30.09.1982	Date of Audio Letter 79. [G]	Claimed cancellation of a 17 September attack.
03.11.1982	Date of Audio Letter 80. [H]	Claimed domestic turn; the Kremlin storyline continues.

WHAT MUST FURTHER RESEARCH ESTABLISH?

Who issued a particular instruction? What contemporary document records it? Is there independent corroboration? Public office, personal background and repetition of a story are not substitutes for such evidence. Dossier 08 will compare this strand with Beter’s “New Kremlin Rulers.”

Sources: [A]–[W]: Sources.txt - úplné odkazy priložené / full references attached.